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## INTERNATIONAL

### 'PRAVDA' SEES 'POSITIVE' CHANGES IN BRAZIL-ARGENTINA RAPPROCHMENT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 4

[Article by V. Levin: "Latin America: Establishing Cooperation"]

[Text] The policy of diktat to which Washington has resorted for decades with respect to its Latin American partners has recently been incurring failure after failure. As the facts show, Latin America is no longer allowing itself to be dragged without a murmur into the adventures of U.S. imperialism in the international arena.

Thus in a joint statement adopted at the conclusion of Brazilian President Figueiredo's visit to Argentina it was noted that "the growing difficulties in the international situation make it essential that different states strengthen their relations on the basis of mutual respect and good will for the development of cooperation aimed at the solution of problems connected with securing peace."

This approach indicates that the new type of international relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs is also blazing a trail for itself even under the complex conditions of Latin American reality. The cooperation of the Latin American states on an anti-imperialist basis is acquiring visible features, and their joint struggle for an independent foreign policy and economic independence has become a reality with which U.S. ruling circles have to reckon in all seriousness.

Crisis phenomena in the world capitalist market are having an extremely unpropitious effect on the state of the foreign trade and balance of payments of the continent's countries and giving rise to an acute shortage of foreign currency. These factors in connection with the outflow of capital on a huge scale in the form of profits of the transnational monopolies and interest on foreign loans are leading to a slowing of the rate of domestic economic development and, as a result, to inflation, unemployment, increased social inequality and the impoverishment of the broad working people's masses.

An increasingly large number of Latin American personalities is coming to the conclusion that their countries' security depends not on strengthening the military-political foundations of the inter-American system under the aegis of the United States but primarily on a solution of the problems of economic development. Life itself is advancing to the foreground problems of interstate cooperation in Latin America. The strengthening and development of inter-Latin American relations is expressed in a reinforcement of the process of regional economic integration and in the creation of a number of economic groupings pursuing the goals of national development.

The principal sphere of activity of the Andean Pact--a trading-economic association set up in 1969 within the framework of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA)--is the implementation of joint industrial development programs, removal of barriers on the path of regional trade and the introduction of unified foreign trade tariffs. The total gross product of Venezuela, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador, which form the pact, increased by a factor of 1.5 in the first decade of its existence. The volume of intrazonal trade amounted last year to \$1.2 billion--35 percent above the previous year's level. Sectorial programs for the development of the automotive, petrochemical, metal-working and other industrial sectors are being implemented. The Andean countries have managed to hold down the rate of inflation and the increase in the cost of living to a considerable extent.

The Latin American Economic System (SELA) with the participation of 26 states, including socialist Cuba, is on the threshold of the accomplishment of important tasks designed to promote intraregional cooperation to accelerate the economic and social development of the participants. A SELA Executive Council session in May studied problems of extending intraregional integration and strengthening the economic positions of the members and also of expanding mutually beneficial relations with different countries, including those of the socialist community. The session's participants paid great attention to the formulation of a joint strategy with respect to both the discriminatory trade-economic policy of the United States and also to putting an end to the negative consequences of the activity of the transnational corporations on the continent. The session emphasized the need to continue efforts geared to assisting Nicaragua restore its wrecked economy.

The majority of Andean Pact participants has taken steps to put an end to the dominant position in the economy of foreign capital and to limit exportable profits. The need to extend the sphere of such activity is obvious: as experience shows, integration, even if dictated by the goals of national development, does not produce the desired results if a field of activity is left free for the foreign monopolies. This is what happened with, for example, the Central American Common Market, whose initial concept, according to former Costa Rican President Oduber, was "totally distorted by the transnational companies, which made it an instrument of their domination." By following the same path the LAFTA, which was created for the implementation of plans of industrial cooperation and the development of reciprocal commodity turnover, ended up in a blind alley.



On the insistence of the Andean Pact members, which are also a part of this organization, a start was made on reorganizing the LAFTA. This month representatives of 11 Latin American countries signed an agreement in Montevideo on the establishment of a new organization--the Latin American Integration Association--on the basis of the LAFTA.

The prospects of regional integration are being linked with increasing frequency in Latin America with the rapprochement between Argentina and Brazil which has been initiated and which, many observers believe, is of considerable significance. As is known, a spirit of rivalry, which was strenuously kindled by imperialist forces and which prevented a mutually acceptable solution of contentious problems, prevailed for a long time in relations between these countries. Last December both countries resolved to increase the volume of trade-economic cooperation within the SELA framework. Brazil and the Andean Pact countries set up a permanent body for consultations in the sphere of international policy and economic cooperation. Argentina also established the same kind of link with the Andean countries somewhat later. Buenos Aires and Brasilia declared that the strengthening of ties of political solidarity among Latin American countries is an "essential condition for insuring a speedier increase in the level of material prosperity in the region."

The United States embarked on a number of maneuvers to concentrate Brazil's and Argentina's attention on questions of a different kind. But the results of the Brazilian president's visit to Buenos Aires struck at Washington's neocolonizing plans. As the Argentine journal INFORME observes, the joint statement, which was signed by the heads of the two states, "signifies a defeat for the aggressive concept championed by rightwing circles in both countries." The statement was sustained in a spirit of anticolonialism and Latin American solidarity and confirmed the principles of noninterference and disarmament.

Positive changes are in evidence in the approach of Brazil and Argentina to the problems of regional integration. But it is no secret to anyone that there are influential forces in both countries which are strengthening the alliance with the ruling circles of Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and a number of other states performing the role of obedient puppets in Washington's hands.

The struggle surrounding the problem of interstate cooperation in Latin America is intensifying. Lacking any positive program of a genuine reorganization of its relations with its southern neighbors, the United States is attempting to counterpose to the new realities on the continent the old imperialist "open doors" policy, which it has managed to impose on Chile and a number of other countries. Nevertheless, practice shows the viability and dynamism of the development of those of them founded on a principle objectively contributing to the extension of economic cooperation, the acceleration of economic development and the achievement on this basis not only of greater economic but also political independence.

The coordination of political efforts is, in turn, contributing not only to the solution of regional economic problems but also a galvanization of the struggle being waged by Latin American states together with other developing countries for a reorganization of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The last session of the SELA Executive Council examined the question of preparations for this August's special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to questions of a new international economic order. Many people in Latin America share the hope of the participants in the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting that "the work and results of this session will contribute to the progress of equal international cooperation in the economic sphere, including support for the developing countries' efforts to accelerate the rate of their economic development."

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## REGIONAL

### VOSS ON LATVIAN ECONOMY, BREZHNEV PHONE CONVERSATION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 4 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by A. E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at a 3 July 1980 Latvian Republic party aktiv meeting]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the republic's party aktiv was held in Riga on 3 July. The question "Concerning the Results of the July (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of Republic and Party Organizations in Implementing the Decisions of the Plenum and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress in a Fitting Manner", was examined.

A. E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, presented a report on the question being discussed.

According to comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report, the Central Committee Plenum has decided to convene the next -- the 26th -- CPSU Congress on 23 February 1981.

The norm for representation at the 26th congress has been established: one delegate for every 3,350 party members.

Thus, each delegate will represent a somewhat larger detachment of communists than during the 25th congress. This is connected with the numerical growth of our party. There were 17,193,376 people in it on 1 April.

In accordance with the rules, delegates to the 26th congress will be selected by secret ballot during oblast and kray party conferences and union republic communist party congresses which are planned for December of this year and January and February of 1981. The report and election campaign will begin in September of this year with meetings in primary party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum wholly and completely approved the work of the Central Committee Politburo and that of comrade L. I. Brezhnev,



general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on implementing the Leninist foreign policy which was worked out during the 24th and 25th party congresses.

Thirty-five years of peaceful development during our stormy and dynamic century -- this, comrades, is the greatest blessing, our permanent treasure. A. E. Voss emphasized that this commits us to the selfless creative work of the Soviet people and to the tireless and purposeful activity of our glorious Communist Party, of its Leninist Central Committee, and of the outstanding political and state figure of our time, that ardent fighter for the peace and happiness of people, comrade L. I. Brezhnev. I would like to point out with great satisfaction and justified pride that all the comrades who addressed the Plenum spoke with great and sincere warmth and gratitude about the exceptionally fruitful work of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev with whose name all our successes in the areas of domestic and foreign policy are inseparably linked. By his truly gigantic work in the name of the triumph of communism and peace and by his indefatigable and really fatherly concern for the prosperity and happiness of the Soviet people, comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has won the infinite love and respect of communists, all the country's workers, and all progressive humanity.

The Plenum stated that the entire course of events in our motherland's domestic life and the CPSU's international activity clearly and convincingly confirms that the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee's Politburo, the Soviet government, and comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally are unswervingly and consistently implementing the general policy of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The collective wisdom of the party, embodied in the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, ensures the strict carrying out of the tasks which have been put forward by the party for all the most important avenues.

The communists and all the workers of Soviet Latvia, just as all Soviet people, have welcomed the results of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the brilliant and inspiring report of comrade L. I. Brezhnev with deep satisfaction and unanimous approval. They are now adopting new and increased socialist obligations in honor of the coming party congress. It is possible to say today without exaggeration that all party organizations, all communists and our entire republic are now living with the spirit of the plenum, its ideas, and the tasks of successfully preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The speaker further said that, in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, Soviet Latvia, just as the country's other republics, is confidently moving forward to new frontiers in the development of its economy and culture. It is greeting its great and joyous holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power -- in the prime of creative strength and during a constructive struggle to successfully carry out the tasks in the 10th Five-Year Plan and greet the 25th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

The present and final year of the five-year plan is noted for especially energetic and creative work both in agriculture and in industry.

The republic's industry has overfulfilled the six-month target for selling products. More than 70 million rubles worth of various items have been produced above the plan.

In devoting what is necessary to what has been achieved we, however, do not have a right to regard what has been done as grounds for pride. Each of us must firmly remember the great Leninist precept: Do not flatter yourself with what has been achieved, under all circumstances be sure to go further, be sure to achieve more.

We recently talked about this in detail during a meeting of leaders of the republic's ministries and departments and other responsible workers on the Latvian Communist Party's Central Committee. Therefore, I would like to dwell only on the immediate and most important problems and to emphasize the most urgent directions in our work to greet the 26th party congress in a worthy manner.

To struggle effectively for high effectiveness and quality -- this first of all means to use every opportunity to achieve the highest labor productivity. We have already directed attention more than once to the fact that the solution of this task under the republic's conditions is becoming ever more evident and urgent.

The manpower shortage at the present time and the intensification of the labor resource problem in the future require a very decisive increase in labor productivity. We have no other way to raise production efficiency sharply. However, it would seem that far from all our cadres have mastered this clear truth. The fact that the growth rates of labor productivity in the republic's industry have recently slowed down somewhat testifies to this. As a result, we have not been able to obtain all the increase in the volume of industrial production at operating enterprises by improving labor productivity alone, as was provided by socialist obligations.

Of course, it is possible to explain the situation which has taken shape to some degree by the difficulties in the supply of raw materials and other materials and by deficiencies in transport operations. However, this is a secondary reason. The main one is that we are not using accumulated production potential with sufficient effectiveness and do not always treat material, labor and financial resources carefully and rationally. It is time to seriously begin putting the improvement of production effectiveness into proper order in this very important sector.

As was stressed during the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, A. E. Voss continued, the situation as before is not a simple one in transportation, particularly in rail transport. Quite a bit is being done in the republic to develop all its links. Special attention is being devoted to carrying

out the CPSU Central Committee decree, "On Measures to Improve Party and Political Work in Rail Transport." A plenum of the Riga party gorkom, meetings of the Rihzskoye, Daugavpilsskoye and Yelgavskoye road sections, and party meetings in rail transport enterprises were devoted to this question. The necessary concrete measures have been worked out and are being implemented.

Despite this, railroad workers are still not completely fulfilling the plans for shipping a number of very important cargoes, and enterprises are poorly supplied with freight cars and containers. This leads in its turn to the failure of many enterprises to sell their quotas for industrial products.

At the same time, it is necessary to say that the railroad is not guilty of everything. Many difficulties in the transportation of freight are often caused not only by a shortage of transport equipment but also by above the norm demurrage of freight cars and unevenness in the work of individual subcontractor elements.

During the first five months of this year, losses of loading resources reached 4,500 cars and their average demurrage on spur-tracks exceeded the norm by 0.55 hours. The demurrage of rolling stock on the spurs of the industry, construction material, and purchasing ministries and Gosnab is especially great. Freight cars stand idle one and one-half to two times more than the norm in the enterprises of the "Vtorchermet" production association and the Ministry of Municipal Services, in the Rihzskiy electrical machine building plant, in the "RAF" plant, and in the Rihzskiy commercial seaport.

It is also necessary to eliminate the deficiencies in the work of motor transport more rapidly. Above the norm demurrage and the use of department transport with little effect brings large losses to it.

Questions of capital construction have acquired special acuteness. When speaking about continuously improving the effectiveness and quality of all our work -- comrade L. I. Brezhnev paid special attention to this during the June Central Committee Plenum -- we cannot recognize as normal that situation which has taken shape in this very important sector of the national economy. Further, it is impossible to reconcile oneself to the fact that the plan for commissioning fixed capital is regularly not being carried out in the republic. For example our construction and assembly plan for last year was carried out at a 97 percent level and that for commissioning fixed capital by less -- only by 84 percent. This same picture is also being observed this year. The capital investment plan for the first five months has been underfulfilled by 13 million rubles. The amount of incomplete construction has grown. The construction of capacities at the Rihzskiy electrical machine building and Ventspilsskiy port plants, at the "USMA" Drain Pipe Plant, and at the fish food combine in Riga is taking place with a great lagging behind.

We cannot today take seriously the references of some directors to difficulties in the delivery of basic construction materials or planning documentation. We see the reasons for the lagging behind to be the fact that trust managers and the workers in the Ministry of Construction apparently poorly plan and also poorly check on the work, and poorly direct construction progress and the logistics processes. The directors of contractor organizations and customers do not devote themselves very much to questions on the maximum concentration of labor resources, men and equipment in projects under construction.

As before, a tense situation is taking shape in the implementation of the housing construction program. Its lagging behind is not decreasing but on the contrary is acquiring a tendency to intensify.

The high demands of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum require us to concentrate more attention on such an important question as rural construction, the speaker continued. The adoption of extraordinary measures to speed up construction of the animal husbandry structures outlined by the 12th Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, permitted us to improve somewhat the state of affairs on the whole. However, much still remains to be done here. Therefore, all agricultural projects must be under the special control of party committees and economic leaders.

In general, it is necessary to correct the situation in capital construction and to correct it immediately. It is necessary to concentrate special attention on the maximum effort of forces, on overcoming and eradicating deficiencies, and on looking for and mobilizing new reserves in order to use them during the time remaining until the end of the year to accomplish the task of the present year and of the five-year plan on the whole.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed this -- the need for a sharp improvement in affairs in all sectors of capital construction -- out to us during a telephone conversation with me which took place on the eve of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The tasks, defined by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, are a militant program of specific actions for the entire republic's party organization and for all workers.

Considering comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party has charged the appropriate ministries and departments with developing and implementing additional measures to speed up construction and assembly operations, improve the struggle against loafing and the idle time of people and equipment, and strengthen discipline and order.

It is planned to discuss the work results of the builders for the first six months of this year during an expanded session of the Central Committee bureau where it is proposed to examine all the problems connected with



improving the organization of construction in the republic. The present state of affairs in this sector requires a decisive improvement in the attention spent on it by the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Construction Materials, the republic's "Latvskelkhozstroy" association, Gosstat, other ministries and departments, enterprise customers, all party and soviet organs, and people's control organs.

It is necessary to strengthen -- I would say, to firm up as much as possible -- control over the fulfillment of construction and assembly work plans, especially in projects under construction. A plan -- this is a law for each enterprise, construction project and branch and for each ministry and department. It is necessary to regard underfulfillment of planning targets as a violation of the law which inflicts enormous damage on all society. He, who allows this, must bear full responsibility before the party and before the country. Liberalism and spinelessness in this matter are impermissible!

A. E. Vass further says that in the republic's agriculture quite a bit of work is being done, as is known, to increase the production and sale of animal husbandry and plant products to the state. The first part of this extensive program to build additional animal husbandry structures and increase the cattle population, which was defined by a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in March of last year, has been carried out successfully. As a result, during the first five months of this year the number of large-horned cattle increased by two percent in comparison with last year, of pigs -- by 20 percent, and of poultry -- by 10 percent. This creates good preconditions for the successful solution of one of the most important tasks put forward by the party -- the task of continuously increasing the production of high quality food products and the uninterrupted supply of the workers with them.

At the same time, a decrease in cattle productivity and the purchase of animal husbandry products, when compared to last year, is permitted on some of our milksheds and sovkhoses. Serious deficiencies in the reproduction of herds and the safe-keeping of the cattle and poultry population exist in a number of places, and the weight standards of the animals handed over for slaughter have decreased. The capabilities of the private subsidiary farms of the population are still not being completely used to replenish meat and dairy product stocks.

It is necessary during the remaining months of this year to raise the milk yield and weight of animals considerably and to obtain the maximum number of young animals and poultry in order to create the base required to increase the production and sale of animal husbandry products both during this year and during subsequent years. In doing this, it is necessary to pay special attention to the effective use of the summer period's favorable conditions to improve the feeding and upkeep of cattle significantly.



The animal husbandry complexes, large mechanized farms and poultry factories, on whose construction large resources have been expended, have available considerable reserves to increase the production of items, the speaker emphasized. It is very important to improve the return from these enterprises. It is necessary to take steps everywhere to increase the ratio of animal husbandry farm commodity output to total output and establish strict control over the correct expenditure of meat and milk for intraorganizational needs.

Procurement organizations must improve the work of purchasing surpluses of animal husbandry products from the population.

Each kolkhos, sovkhos and meat and dairy industry enterprises must improve production efficiency, eliminate production losses, and achieve an improvement in its quality.

It is necessary to organize effective socialist competition for farm workers and for all rural workers to increase the production of meat and milk and improve the living conditions and work organizations of animal husbandry workers.

In a word, it is necessary to do everything necessary to fulfill the plans for purchasing milk, cattle and poultry and for processing meat and dairy products.

The very rapid elimination of lags which are permitted here and there in the purchasing of animal husbandry products and the universal build-up in every way possible of production must be a subject of special concern and a very urgent task for party and soviet organs, people's control organs, all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all agricultural workers.

It is quite natural, A. E. Voss pointed out, that cropgrowing and a continuous growth in the yield of fields are the basis for fulfilling this program. This year despite the wet and cold spring, our spring sowing was conducted in an organized manner during good agrotechnical periods. Now, the task is to take the care of the plantings under control, keep a strict watch over the maintenance of equipment, and see to the uninterrupted operation of the equipment.

During these days, fodder production questions and the problems connected with providing our rapidly growing herds with high-grade fodder require special attention. As the newspaper PRAVDA justifiably pointed out recently, the necessary importance has still not been attached to the solution of these problems in a number of the republic's rayons. The day before yesterday, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee bureau examined the question of how the procurement of fodder was taking place in Kuldigskiy, Talsinskiy, Lielpayaskiy, Ludzenaskiy, and other rayons and strictly pointed their leaders at the clear-cut shortfalls in this pressing work.

Along with this, it is necessary to engage seriously in the preparations for the coming harvest, especially that of the grain crops. It is necessary to complete the repair of combines and other agricultural equipment more rapidly and to put drying operations, grain storage, and receiving points in order, to fill up harvesting detachments with machine operators, that is, to prepare everything that is necessary to successfully conduct the harvest of the five-year plan's final year during a period compressed to the maximum. Our misfortune, I would even say, is already a chronic disease since almost all farms in some way or other are prolonging the time for harvesting operations, especially the harvesting of grain. This invariably leads to large losses in the grown crops.

The speaker emphasized that among the measures which contribute to the carrying out of this primary task, the sponsorship help of cities and industrial centers to a village plays quite a large role. During recent years, this has acquired an especially broad scope. In my opinion, the organization of this help needs considerable improvement. It seems that in carrying out the sponsorship bonds, it is necessary to orient oneself not on the number of workers sent to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, as is now accepted, but on the real capabilities of the sponsors to perform this or that volume of work. Sponsorship work must be reinforced during mass campaigns in the village, especially during the procurement of fodder and the harvesting of crops. It is necessary to use such forms of sponsorship help as subbotniki and voskresniki [work without pay donated to the state on weekends], more intensively and rationally. The obligation to make sponsorship help as effective as possible and to provide it systematically on a long-term planned basis has become the task of rayon and city party committees.

An enormous reserve, concerning whose importance we have more than once spoken, lies in the more economic management of the entire national economy and in the rational use of energy resources, metals, raw materials, and other items. Quite a bit has been done during the past in the republic's industrial enterprises, construction and other organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses to improve savings and use material, especially metal and fuel, resources rationally. However, there is still much to be done because things are still far from being in the proper order everywhere.

In the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee bureau we recently examined the question of saving fuel and energy resources in chemical industry enterprises whose share of the overall electrical energy demand in the republic is 14 percent. As it turned out, a significant portion of it "works" to no purpose; it is lost in workshops and sections. This occurs because essentially there are no technically sound standards for the expenditure of thermal energy in the branch's enterprises. Its calculation by workshop has not been organized. The plans for organizational and technical measures to save energy resources have not been worked out here in a qualitative way. An estimate of economic effectiveness, which

ensures the realization of the planned final results, is absent in them. There is no well thought out plan for organizational and technical measures for the future.

It is natural that we can in no way agree with such management methods.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and city and rayon ispolkoms must firm up their control over the strict implementation of party and government decisions on increasing savings in fuel and energy resources and react more sharply to cases of mismanagement in their expenditures.

A careful attitude toward metals and the complete use of existing resources to save them is the task of the entire party, all work collectives, and each production worker. There are opportunities for saving metal in practically every enterprise. It is important that party organizations, economic leaders and specialists support useful initiatives in a timely fashion, devote themselves in a topical manner to the organization of production in this avenue, continually exercise control, and strengthen indoctrinational work in collectives. It is necessary to create in each work collective a moral climate where not a single case of waste remains without a highly principled evaluation and where those, who do not safeguard the people's pennies, and who have a scornful attitude toward the common good, and who directly or indirectly squander socialist property, are held strictly accountable. To correctly calculate and effectively use each ruble, each hour of work and each ton of production; to completely get rid of mismanagement and slipshodness -- our party and civil duty lies in this.

And further -- there is one other important reserve for raising production efficiency and for successfully carrying out prescribed plans. We are talking about strengthening work discipline at all levels and in all links of production and distribution. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU decree on further strengthening work discipline and decreasing personnel turnover in the national economy, which was recently adopted, should fully contribute to the solution of this task, to a growth in the effectiveness of collective labor and to a further improvement in procedures and organization.

It is planned to discuss the question concerning the tasks of the republic's party organizations in further strengthening work discipline and lessening personnel turnover in all areas of the national economy thoroughly during the next plenum of the Latvian Communist Party's Central Committee.

Party committees on the spot must firmly and consistently increase the cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of established plans and resolutely suppress cases of mismanagement and a formal attitude to the task. The measure of responsibility for ministry and department leaders' and all control apparat workers' performance of state tasks and for the very strict observance of planning discipline is especially high.

The solution of the tasks, put forward by the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, depends to a considerable degree on the improvement of ideological, political and indoctrinational work. In this connection, the coming party reporting and election meetings and conferences must be used for a strict discussion and a highly principled and business-like evaluation of the status of political and indoctrinational work with the different categories of workers where they work and live.

The primary task of party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations is to have the problems of ideological work and of improving its indoctrinational influence on raising the efficiency and quality of socialist production occupy a leading place in the preparations for the party congress.

It is necessary to consider the operational and thorough study and explanation of the June 1980 Central Committee Plenum's decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report during it to be an important component of this work. For this purpose, it is necessary to use every opportunity for propaganda, lecture, agitation, and mass work and to mobilize the efforts of all ideological cadres to guarantee it. It is necessary to take steps so that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and all the propositions and conclusions of the speaker, comrade L. I. Brezhnev, will be relayed as completely as possible to each communist and to all workers of the republic.

A. E. Voss said in conclusion that the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party considers that the republic's party, soviet and economic organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations will do everything to have the pre-congress preparations become a powerful lever and a new and inspiring stimulus for a further upsurge in the work and political activity of all communists and non-party members and for the mobilization of their strength, knowledge and abilities.

Permit me, comrades, to express the firm conviction that all the communists and workers of the republic will make a worthy contribution to the general cause of struggling to improve production efficiency and work quality in every possible way, and thereby worthily greet the coming 26th congress of our own native Communist Party.

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## REGIONAL

### RASULOV ON CURRENT PROBLEMS IN TAJIK EDUCATION

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 14 Aug 80 pp 2-3

[Tajik TA report on republic public education conference]

[Text] As reported, a republic conference which discussed the question of the status of measures for an improvement in public education in Tajik was held 12-13 August in Dushanbe.

The report was delivered by D. R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee. He emphasize that public education is an all-state matter. Abiding by Lenin's behests, the CPSU, its Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally attach exceptional importance to the development of public education.

The directive documents of recent years concerning the school reflect the party's unified policy in school building. They are aimed at the constant development of public education and have served as a concrete work program for the republic's public education, party, soviet, economic-planning and public organization workers.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the level of leadership of public education, the speaker observed, and all components thereof have been further developed. The republic now has a ramified state public education system with a strong physical plant. In the 4 and one-half years of the current 5-year plan we have built general education schools for 123,000 students and preschool establishments for 18,500 children. More than 64 percent of all schools now operate just a single shift.

There has been an improvement in the schools' physical plant. Auto engineering and agricultural mechanization centers operate in 20 percent of urban and 29 percent of rural high schools, and more than 79 percent of urban high schools have metalwork and 82 percent woodwork shops.

There has been a marked improvement in the quantity of technical means of instruction. An absolute majority of grade schools and high schools now has tape recorders and movie equipment, and almost one-half has school radio



broadcasting centers. In 4 years the educational establishments acquired visual study aids and training equipment worth R13 million and furniture worth R12.6 million. This is far more than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

The physical plant of occupational education was also reinforced. The number of interschool industrial-training centers has increased by a factor of 4.5 compared with 1975. Over 22,000 students from 187 schools obtained occupational education in 44 mass occupations here in the last school year. And 89,000 seniors obtained extended occupational education. The role of the summer work quarter is increasing. The number involved in work associations has doubled compared with 1976 and risen to 138,000 seniors. Some 535 student production brigades and 487 work and recreation camps have been organized this year.

Our main achievement is the transition to the youth's compulsory general secondary education everywhere.

More than 1 million persons or almost 120,000 more than 4 years ago are currently receiving instruction in general education schools of all types in the republic.

The ideological-political, moral, military-patriotic, international, physical and atheistic education of the students has improved.

The schools have begun to pay more attention to physical culture. More than 200,000 insignia bearers of the "Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR" complex and about 100,000 rated sportsmen are trained annually. More than 400,000 students belong to general education schools' sports groups. One hundred gymnasia and about 1,000 sports grounds, running track and various installations have been built in the 5-year plan.

The successes in the development of the republic's public education are undoubtedly considerable, and considerable credit is due here to our teachers, methods instructors, public education organizers and educationalists. The republic now has numerous experienced teacher personnel.

More than 50,000 teachers have attended improvement courses in the 5-year plan. Their certification has performed a positive role in the improvement in the teachers' qualitative composition.

Relying on accumulated experience and the achievements of pedagogical science, the collectives of the republic's schools have performed a great deal of organizational-pedagogical work to perfect instructional procedure. There has been a marked improvement in the teaching both of the natural sciences and the social sciences and the humanities. The republic's schools have recently begun to pay more attention to the qualitative aspect of the students' knowledge.

Such forms of classes as laboratory work, lectures, seminars and excursions, which have given a good account of themselves, are being introduced in practice increasingly. The study-center system has become widespread in the schools. School, rayon, city, oblast and republic olympiads in various subjects have become a good tradition.

Great credit is due the school party organizations in the improvement in instructional procedure and the creation of a healthy moral climate and a genuinely creative atmosphere in the collectives. There has been a marked increase in their number in recent years, they have grown numerically and strengthened organizationally and unite the almost 10,000-strong detachment of school party members. It is gratifying to note that one out of every six teachers in the republic's schools is now a communist.

There has been a galvanization of the activity of the school Komsomol. More than 1,900 student Komsomol organizations uniting more than 192,000 Komsomol members presently operate in Tajikistan's schools.

There has also been a marked growth in the Komsomol stratum among the teachers.

The Komsomol is improving the leadership of the pioneer organization, which unites over half a million pioneers. Life in each unit and each detachment is becoming increasingly meaningful and interesting. There has been somewhat of an improvement in the composition of senior pioneer leaders. Student committees have also begun to perform an important role in the life of the school.

Higher, secondary specialized and vocational-technical education have been further developed in the 5-year plan. The network of our VUZ's is growing. The Tajik Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature was recently organized in Dushanbe, a branch of the Dushanbe Pedagogical Institute, which in the very near future will be converted into an independent VUZ, has been opened in Kurgan-Tyube, and a branch of the Tajik Polytechnical Institute with evening tuition operates in Leninabad.

New faculties, departments and laboratories have been opened in the VUZ's. The training of personnel in many new specialties has begun.

Our VUZ's currently train personnel in 77 and the secondary specialized educational institutions in 118 specialties.

There has been an increase in recent years in the number of vocational-technical schools training personnel in the most involved professions and at the same time providing secondary education. As a result of the implementation of cardinal measures in the sphere of public education the numbers of the population with higher education here have risen by a factor of 2.3 in the last decade, with secondary education by a factor of 2.2 and with general secondary education by a factor of 2.7.

Almost 120,000 specialists with higher and approximately 127,000 with secondary specialized education are currently working in the republic's economy. All this is positively reflected in the overall level of development of the republic's economy and culture and in the upsurge of the people's well-being.

D. R. Rasulov spoke warmly about those who excel in public education and the talented teachers, enthusiasts of their cause, who enjoy the whole people's love and respect, are arming their wards with profound and firm knowledge and are raising ardent patriots of the motherland.

He then dwelt in detail on the problems in the republic's public education which still have to be solved.

Providing for general compulsory secondary education remains our primary task. A great deal of work is being performed in this sphere. However, the task has not yet been fully accomplished.

Questions connected with fulfillment of the Law on General Compulsory Secondary Education demand great attention, and with regard for the republic's specifics, moreover. It is primarily necessary to take into consideration the scattered nature of the population centers and to insure that herdsmen's children are a part of compulsory education.

But extending tuition to all children of school age is just one aspect of the matter. It is no less important to create for them the conditions for their normal study. School curricula have now become considerably more complex. The adolescent has to assimilate a large amount of learning in 10 years of tuition. It is not enough for this just to study in school; much time also has to be spent on homework. The appropriate domestic conditions, jobs, personal library and eating and recreation conditions are also needed in addition to time. Unfortunately, many parents, particularly in rural localities, and the community also forget this at times. There are quite a few instances of the family of a kolkhoz member or of a member of the rural intelligentsia even, having a full income and acquiring expensive items and personal transport, failing to create for the children the appropriate conditions and conveniences for study. The teaching body and the community should not remain indifferent to such instances.

The start of the school year coincides with the high point of cotton harvesting in the republic. And here abuses in enlisting schoolchildren in the cotton harvesting are particularly frequent. Certain comrades sometimes overstep all permissible schedules, forgetting that it is a question of children.

This year many farms of the Gissarskaya Valley decided against enlisting schoolchildren in the cotton harvesting or, at least, reducing their participation to a minimum. We would like others to give thought to this and approach a solution of the question in a state-minded manner. Nor must the teaching body adopt a passive attitude here. Inculcating a love for work and

a desire to help adults is, of course, necessary, but when this good thing starts to turn into an extreme which is detrimental to the children's studies and their health, it is necessary to intervene and put the comrades right. The task of general secondary education is not only accomplished by the quantitative embrace of the children. We must hold firmly to the reference point of the depth and quality of the students' learning and to the fundamentals of the sciences and the essence of the subject under study not merely being learned by heart and memorized but well understood and applied.

All this requires of the teacher high expertise and the constant replenishment of his knowledge.

We have to say today, for example, that it is still far from everywhere at lessons in history, social science and the fundamentals of Soviet state and law that formalism has been eradicated, and it is not always that a creative atmosphere is created and a profound interest is cultivated in cognition of the phenomena of social life. This is a serious flaw and it must be decisively removed.

Certain school leaders have slackened the attention they pay to the teaching of the native language: Tajik in schools where Tajik is the language of instruction, Uzbek where the language is Uzbek, Russian where it is Russian, Kirgiz where Kirgiz and Turkmen where Turkmen is the language of instruction. After all, language is the leading academic subject and demands a serious attitude.

For this reason it is necessary to pay the maximum attention to the students' linguistic training, remembering that the standard of literacy and general development and the success of the tuition in all subjects of the school curriculum depend on this.

Study of Russian in schools where the language of tuition is Tajik, Uzbek Kirgiz and Turkmen is of very great cognitive and educational significance.

The level of the students' physico-mathematical education has risen here in recent years. However, the teaching of these subjects still lags behind current requirements. Many math and physics teachers are not striving for the students' in-depth assimilation of the study material and are paying insufficient attention to their independent study.

Other subjects, of course, studied in the general education school have important educational and educative potential. Everything is important here, nothing is secondary. And the school graduates' continued fruitful studies and work will depend on how profoundly they master the fundamentals of the sciences provided for by the curricula.

Unfortunately, despite a marked improvement in the instructional work of our schools, we still come across a low level of the teaching of a whole number of subjects.



The struggle for an increase in the quality of the knowledge and the abilities and skills of the students remains a principal task of the Soviet school.

A certain discrepancy in the level of the general educational training of urban and rural schoolchildren calls attention to itself. For this reason questions of a further improvement in the work of the rural school should be resolved in greater depth by the Ministry of Education and its local authorities.

In our day, under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, there is a rapid increase in and constant renewal of the amount of scientific and social information which it is absolutely essential for the teachers to assimilate, rework and pass on to the younger generation.

There is now an increased need for people capable of thinking creatively and raising and solving fundamentally new problems independently. Now, while the requirement for the firm assimilation of fundamental facts is preserved, the center of gravity in tuition is shifting to the inculcation of creative thinking, an ability to get one's bearings in situations rapidly and the desire and ability to obtain knowledge independently.

The school must insure even more closely than hitherto the unity of its pupils' theoretical knowledge and practical skills and the polytechnization of tuition on a par with modern scientific-technical achievements and shape in the schoolchildren a readiness and capacity for socially useful work.

This primarily induces us to display constant concern to enhance the teachers' teaching skills and methods expertise.

It should be emphasized particularly that now the need for the teachers' spiritual enrichment increases with every succeeding year. It is necessary to create for the teacher all the conditions for a rich spiritual life, conserve his energy and time and protect the teacher in every way from unnecessary paperwork, a multiplicity of conferences and meetings and an undue burden of various and, at times, unnecessary assignments.

To increase the skills of the teachers and of the leaders of the schools also it is necessary to make more effective use of instruction-course measures and the work practice of the supporting and experimental schools and the schools of progressive teaching experience.

Together with the high scientific-theoretical training of the students the general education school is called on to improve the organization of their occupational education and training and the youth's vocational guidance.

The high school is now confronted with the task of insuring that its pupils assimilate in the tuition period--and it is a good 10-11 years--not only profound knowledge of the fundamentals of the sciences but also job skills.



The republic's schools have improved work in this sphere recently. However, what has been and is being done should as yet be regarded just as the start of a great deal of work.

The results of the past school year show that only a little more than 60 percent of seniors is involved in extended occupational education in the republic. This is evidence of manifest work left undone.

The task is to extend the occupational education of the secondary general education school seniors as fully as possible. For this it is necessary to use to maximum effect the vocational guidance system which has already evolved to a certain extent. The reference is to the interschool industrial-training centers, the network of which we must continue to expand, striving to insure that they exist in every city, worker settlement and rayon, student production and various maintenance brigades, work associations, work and recreation camps, experimental enterprises and other forms.

The speaker cited a whole number of positive examples of how experienced and farsighted leaders are displaying concern to inculcate in the schoolchildren a sense of being zealous proprietors of the land and equipment and to accustom them to socially useful labor.

Four years ago the Kolkhoz imeni Lenina of Kulyabskaya Oblast's Voseyskiy Rayon allocated the school 43 hectares of cotton-plant land. A sizable area if it is considered that every hectare is most strictly accounted for here. For this reason some people assailed such "extravagance." But Kolkhoz Chairman M. Mahmadaliyev and T. Husainov, director of High School 17, insisted on the experiment. The brigade was assigned a kolkhoz agronomist--Comrade Karimov. Biology teacher, Comrade Saidov, and his pupils worked diligently in the fields, learning in practice the rudiments of biology and, together with them, a great love for the land.

What has been the outcome of this experiment? Last year the brigade, in which 28 boys and girls--students of grades 7 through 9--worked, gathered 42 quintals of cotton per hectare instead of the planned 34.4. And this year they have indicated in their socialist pledge a figure of 45 quintals per hectare. An undoubtedly laudable experiment.

Another example. A Samatov, chairman of Proletarskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, resolved to develop in the seniors, girls, moreover, a liking for mechanization. A rally of female graduates of schools on the kolkhoz's territory was held on his initiative. Girls expressing a desire to become machine operators also attended. Their initiative was supported.

Short-term courses were organized on the kolkhoz. Approximately 300 girls are studying at them under the guidance of experienced machine operators of the kolkhoz, who include Hero of Socialist Labor Khursand Roziqova. All the conditions for work and cultural leisure are being created for them. Classrooms, recreation rooms and a dining hall have also been fitted out in the field camp.

The girls who complete the courses join brigades which have been set up specially for them and which perform the entire complex of field operations. This valuable initiative has been supported by the Khodzentskiy people, more than 400 of whom are receiving instruction at such courses.

The experience of the student production brigade of High School 11 of Tur-sunzadevskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin is praiseworthy. The brigade has 24 people and is headed by ninth grader Zoir Ziyeyev. The sectional agronomist A. Gurezov, a sensitive and authoritative mentor, is its patron.

Last year this brigade obtained an average of 41.6 quintals of raw cotton from 21 hectares. A double benefit, as they say--to the school and the kolkhoz. It has to be mentioned that the brigade has been obtaining big stable harvests for a number of years now. The kolkhoz board and the school here have created all the conditions for the seniors' work and recreation.

A student brigade of High School 13 of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni Lenin has been in existence since 1965. It is now headed by ninth grader Jabar Hojiyev. It has been assigned industrial-training instructor A. Babayev and kolkhoz agronomist K. Turdiyev as mentors. The brigade has three cotton-growing links. Last year they obtained an average of 32 quintals of fine-fiber cotton per hectare. Certain former members of this brigade are now illustrious machine operators. These include, for example, Riskiniso Sirojiddinov, deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Two years ago a brigade of finishing workers in construction was created in Ganchinskiy Rayon from seven female high school graduates.

The brigade proved a success. The girls showed their expertise in finishing work on model schools on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin and the Sovkhoz imeni Karl Marks and the hog-raising section on the Sovkhoz imeni Sverdlov. They are currently building a 12-unit apartment house. The girls work with inspiration and cheerfully. They maintain a permanent link with the schools, enlisting new female school graduates in their ranks. There are now 20 of them. Recently the best of them--Ghulandom Khaligova, Zebi Qalandarova, and Mavluda Mahkamova--were admitted to the party.

We also have many examples of good organization of work in industry. For example, the collective of the Dushanbe Refrigerator Plant, which has for many years now been the patron of School 56, has a correct and profound understanding of its role in this important business. This is not a formal patronage; it long since developed into a strong friendship. The plant management and the party and Komsomol organizations do not regard patronage as a secondary matter. They have chosen an interesting form of the occupational education of their wards--a school production line--which has been set up on the basis of 3 of the school's 8 grades. The boys attend elective classes on the subject "Efficiency of Correct Refrigerator Assembly," which are held in the plant, with great enthusiasm.

Every summer dozens of seniors become equal members of the plant's labor collective for a time. When the vacation is over and they are back at their desks again, many wish, when they finish school, to remain at the plant forever. In recent years the ranks of the refrigerator plant's workers have been reinforced with over 200 school graduates.

As you can see, Comrade Rasulov said, it is possible to organize work in an interesting way given the desire and an understanding of the importance of this work.

It is necessary to constantly strengthen the school's relations with enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and construction sites and strive to insure that each student know what labor deeds are being accomplished by the patrons, the rayon, the oblast, the republic and the country as a whole. It is necessary to display the maximum attention and persistence in this area and to organize matters such that the general education school graduates ultimately desire to work conscientiously and selflessly in the material production sphere.

Speaking of the schools for workers and rural youth, the speaker observed that there is a relatively substantial network thereof in the republic and that this is enabling workers to acquire secondary education without taking time off from work.

However, the plan for the enrollment of students in evening (shift) schools in the republic as a whole in the last school year was fulfilled only 90.7 percent, and the student dropout rate from this is in excess of 13 percent, and even 20 percent in Dushanbe city.

In the oblasts and a number of rayons of republic jurisdiction only 5 percent of this group of young people is involved in study, although there are many among the working youth who lack secondary education.

The Ministry of Education, the public education departments, party and soviet organizations locally, the unions and the Komsomol must deal seriously with these questions and strive to insure that tuition extend fully to working youth lacking secondary education.

The report devoted considerable space to extracurricular and extramural educational activity.

The 25th party congress and, subsequently, the CPSU Central Committee decree "An Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" determined the expressway of all ideological-educational work in the masses, and it undoubtedly applies to the school also--it is a comprehensive approach to communist education and the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education.

Guided by the party's instructions, the republic's school and teaching body and the public are doing a considerable amount of work in this direction. The foundation of it is the instruction and education of the children and young people on the basis of the example of the life and activity of V. I. Lenin, the ideas of Leninism and the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of our Lenin Party and the entire Soviet people. The numerous works of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and such of his striking and impressive books as "Malaya zemlya" [The Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Recovery] and "Tsolina" [Virgin Land] are playing an important part in this work.

In cultivating the world outlook and in the ideological-political tempering of the student youth many schools are making successful use, for example, of readers' conferences, various debates and question-and-answer evenings and of theoretical conferences for students of the senior grades.

As the practice of many schools shows, students' meetings with heroes and veterans of the civil and Great Patriotic wars, illustrious soldiers, heroes of socialist labor and celebrated production workers prove fruitful. Tours to places of revolutionary and combat glory and one's native region, patronage of monuments to heroes who gave their lives in the struggle for the establishment of Soviet power in the republic and tourist trips to hero-cities are interesting and of great educational benefit.

All this creates unforgettable impressions in young people and inculcates love for the motherland, fidelity to the ideals of the party and the great friendship of the peoples of the country of soviets and a desire to be the same valiant fighters, soldiers, selfless workers and patriots of the socialist fatherland.

The school should also pay more attention to the students' physical education. Physical tempering, endurance, will to victory, coolness, discipline and purposefulness are necessary everywhere. These qualities come in useful in work and, if need be, in battle.

Preparations for the recent 22d Olympic Games and the fact that they were held in our country lent powerful impetus to the development of athletics and sport, in our republic also.

The pace that has been achieved must not be allowed to slacken in the least, it being remembered that it is precisely in the school where champions and record holders begin.

The next few years will be packed with major sporting events in which our teams will participate. These are the all-union school, student and youth Spartakiads, the Eighth Spartakiad of the USSR peoples and, finally, the 23d Olympic Games in 1984. All this demands constant and purposeful work to develop athletics and sport and enlist increasingly new detachments of the youth in the ranks of athletes and sportsmen.



The speaker observed that the standard of the physical training of the majority of our schoolchildren, particularly the girls, is still inadequate. The number of school graduates who cannot meet the standards of the "Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR" complex and who cannot swim is still great.

The Ministry of Education, public education departments and school leaders and also public health authorities and sports societies must tackle this situation in earnest and rectify it.

Far from all schools display due concern for the students' moral-aesthetic upbringing also. We must teach children to comprehend what is beautiful both in life and in art, develop creative capabilities and form aesthetic ideals and a high standard of behavior and communication. In these questions the school has a right to count on the assistance of the creative organizations--the writers, artists and cinematographers unions--and stage and movie theater workers.

Of course, a certain coordination is needed for all these forces--school and extramural--to operate actively and to aim at the achievement of a single goal.

It is the job of the Ministry of Education, public education authorities, party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations, the entire community and, of course, the teaching body to embark in earnest and with joint efforts on this great cause, enliven educational work with children in all areas, impart the necessary scale to it and fill it with profound ideological content, striving for the high effectiveness of the implemented measures.

Having observed that great and ever increasing attention has been paid to the development of public education in the republic in recent years in the light of directive instructions and party decisions, D. R. Rasulov emphasized that what has been done should not be exaggerated. Life, the scale of communist building, the increased tasks in the sphere of public education, essential shortcomings in the schools' instructional work and the implementation of compulsory general secondary education force us to seriously ponder the need for a further increase in the level of the entire leadership of public education.

For their part, the sectorial ministries, planning and supply bodies, the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade and trading and other organizations also must respond with understanding to the school's requests. Very much will undoubtedly depend here on the coordinating role, supervision and exactingness of the local party and soviet authorities, particularly the local soviet ispolkoms.

Together with economic-planning tasks, of course, the main accent and attention must be concentrated on raising the level of instructional work. This demands a considerable improvement in the leadership of school life and, primarily, work with the schools' leaders and teaching personnel.



Can it really be considered normal that the replaceability of school directors and their deputies is great in the republic? The situation is no better when it comes to public education department chiefs.

We have not yet solved the problem of providing all schools, particularly the high schools, with skilled specialists, particularly in Russian language, chemistry, biology, mathematics, occupational education and certain other subjects.

The turnover of teacher personnel in a number of rayons, particularly rural and remote rayons, is worrying.

A most important source of an increase in the school's educative role is the expansion of its contacts and business relations and cooperation with the broad parent public, production collectives and creative organizations.

The party authorities should perform an active coordinating role in this question. It is important to create an atmosphere of general interest in and attention to the needs of the school.

In conclusion D. R. Rasulov expressed the confidence that the republic's public education workers would apply all their efforts and energy to insure the successful fulfillment of the party and government decisions concerning the school and the raising of ideologically convinced, educated and industrious young builders of communism infinitely devoted to the great Lenin's cause.

"Big successes have been scored in public education in our republic," Hero of Socialist Labor Kh. K. Karimova, director of Kanibadam's School No 3, who addressed the conference, said. "Take our city, for example. Three new schools equipped with the most modern instructional facilities have been built here in the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. Not a single small elementary school remains here, and there has been an increase in the number of high schools, which have become not only educational but also polytechnical centers, where the students are familiarized with worker occupations. New special-interest centers have been opened. Take School No 3, which I head. Sound provision with equipment and a full staff of qualified personnel have enabled us to score big successes in the instructional process. School mathematics, physics, chemistry and Russian language and literature olympiads are held regularly. Our pupils have repeatedly won prizes in oblast and republic school olympiads. Here is an example: just four students, Tolib and Maryam Kholmatorov, Hikmat Haitov and Gavhar Ne'matova have won 30 medals for the school at various olympiads. As you know, being a winner in such competitions is far from easy. In addition to a knowledge of the subject, the student has to know how to speak well and must be politically competent. Our teachers inculcate this knowledge in history, geography, social science and literature lessons. Classes are often held in the Lenin Room, where the boys themselves have arranged display stands and showcases on the achievements of the country and the republic in the years of Soviet

power and the 10th Five-Year Plan. Meetings are held here with labor veterans and illustrious workers of our demonstration enterprise, where a council for assistance to the home and the school has been set up.

"Our school's collective is now preparing for the new school year and the main event in the life of the whole country--the 26th CPSU Congress."

"Questions of the organization of the instruction and communist upbringing of the students and of the activity of the public education authorities and the school party organizations and teacher collectives are constantly in the sights of the obkom, gorkom and raykoms," Kulyabskiy Obkom Secretary, R. A. Tagayeva, emphasized from the conference platform. The party committees have begun to probe more deeply into the content of the instructional process in the schools. Great attention is being paid to long-term questions of the development of education, the training of personnel, organization of their systematic studies and supervision and the verification of fulfillment of party decisions.

"An important condition of party leadership of the schools is constant concern for an increase in the party stratum among the teachers and an increase in the role of the party organizations in the communist upbringing of the students.

"Some 136 party organizations operate in the schools, and every seventh teacher is a communist. We are persistently directing our efforts toward arming the teachers with in-depth knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory. More than 70 percent of them are involved in various forms of political education. Serious attention is being paid in the oblast to the training and placement of leading teaching personnel.

"All the schools are headed by communists and specialists with higher education. The schools are fully staffed with Russian language teachers--graduates of the Kulyabskiy State Pedagogical Institute. At the same time the quality of the teaching of Russian in the schools is not yet at the proper level. It is essential that the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education thoroughly analyze the reasons for this and help the VUZ formulate measures for the higher-quality training of specialists."

The conferees greeted the speech of Olympic champion Anatoliy Starostin, honored master of sport of the USSR, with stormy applause. Having described his path in top-flight sport, the republic's leading sportsman observed:

"I link all my successes with school. I recall with gratitude the teachers of Leninakiy Rayon's School No 1 and the capital's School No 39, where I studied. That was many years ago. Athletics and sport have matured in the republic. The youth has at its disposal excellent sports facilities, and all the conditions exist for training international-class masters. And here I return again to the school, to where sport begins. The school represents tremendous potential. More than 40,000 boys are now combining their school

lessons with lessons in sports schools, where a large number of first-grade sportsmen and candidates and masters of sport of the USSR have been trained."

G. V. Kurguzova, teacher of Russian language and literature of School No 4 of the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast's Vanchekiy Rayon, shared from the conference platform her experience of work in teaching Russian.

"Ours is a research school," she said. "An oral training seminar in Russian language which I have headed for 8 years has been set up here. We have good physical plant and a well-equipped study area which is acknowledged to be of model appearance in the oblast.

"Considerable time is spent in the oral training seminar on the study, collection and dissemination of progressive teaching experience. The teachers' method expertise has risen as a result. Their lessons have become more interesting and meaningful, and the number of graduates entering Russian language and literature faculties in the VUZ's has risen.

"At the same time we still have a number of problems whose solution will help improve the study and teaching of Russian language and literature. It is essential to increase the publication of methods and visual aids to the study of this subject and formulate scientifically substantiated recommendations for the teachers giving extracurricular lessons in Russian language and literature."

Kh. Rasulov, secretary of the party bureau of Leninskiy Rayon's School No 80, mounted the platform.

"High School 80 is the biggest in the rayon. Approximately 2,000 children are being taught here. All questions connected with the studies and education of the students are at the center of the attention of the party organization. Questions of student self-government, vocational guidance, provision of the schoolchildren with free textbooks and a solicitous attitude toward them have been discussed at open party meetings this year alone. Occupational education is an important element in education. The student production brigades are a good help under the conditions of the rural school. Our school's production brigade was at one time famous throughout the republic. For their good work the boys were presented with a new 'Belarus' tractor. But this tractor is all that is left of the once good brigade. The point being that for 2 years now the kolkhoz board has declined to allocate us any land. The school's party organization attempted to solve this problem. But it received no support in the rayon.

"The school party organization is now actively preparing for the start of the new school year. In commemoration of the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress all the teachers are drawing up personal plans to increase their ideological-political level and qualifications. Each has outlined concrete tasks with respect to the communist upbringing of the schoolchildren."

The tasks of the Komsomol organizations in the communist training of the younger generation were the main theme of the speech by A. Satorov, first secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee. "Tajikistan may rightly be called the republic of students," the speaker observed, "and the country's future depends on how today's schoolchildren grow up. The republic's Komsomol considers the education and training of a worthy replacement shift a matter of paramount importance.

"Currently there are over 18,000 Komsomol member-teachers working in the schools. More than 1,800 Komsomol and pioneer workers are directly involved in questions of communist training. The 10th Five-Year Plan has been packed with work of diverse content. The republic's schoolchildren participated actively in all-union pioneer marches, the 'Orlenok' and 'Zarnitsa' military-sports games, the 'Pioneer Trains to the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad' and 'Komsomol to the Rural School' Work projects and others.

"The Komsomol has paid particular attention to the school this year, when the whole country is commemorating the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of his speech at the Third Komsomol Congress, at which V. I. Lenin called on the youth to 'study communism.' We are trying to insure that each Komsomol member have a social assignment and assist the teachers in the organization of the instructional process in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree 'A Further Improvement in the Tuition and Training of Students of General Education Schools and Their Training for Work.'

"The Komsomol teacher detachments which have been set up in the schools and at the children's place of residence are rendering great assistance in training the younger generation. Unfortunately, this very interesting form of work has yet to become widespread in the republic."

"The teacher of the Soviet school is an active fighter of the ideological front and has been entrusted with most important and responsible work--educating children and molding in the younger generation a communist world outlook," V. P. Karimova, a teacher of history and social science at Dushanbe's High School 39, said, addressing the conference. "We hold in our hands the mind and heart of the child educated and raised by us, breathing into it a particle of ourselves and all that is best in us teachers acquired by years of instruction and persistent and painstaking work. Less than any others do we have a right to shoddy work.

"I have seen a teacher succeed in suspending the moment to convey to the students the immeasurable exploit of Soviet man and their peers during the Great Patriotic War. And who knows how many heroes there will be and how many exploits will be accomplished in the future by those who, with bated breath, have watched and listened to their teacher today. Damir Urmanov, a student of our school, wrote in one of his essays: 'Anonymous graves.... How many are there of them in this world? And each of us must not only take the place of those departed for immortality but also be a courageous and unbending defender of the motherland.'



"The school and its teaching collective are paying great attention to inculcating ideological conviction in the younger generation and cultivating an active position in life and an aspiration to be at the forward edge of the struggle to build a communist society. Many graduates of our school are working successfully at the main construction sites of the 5-year plan: the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, the non-Black Earth region, the 'Atomash' and many others, setting examples of selfless labor. We see in this the services of the school's teaching collective also. And it is still too soon to rest content with what has been achieved. There is no terminus in the educative process. And we are trying to perfect this process. We expect to be helped in this by the appropriate authorities engaged in the preparation and publication of new history syllabi such as will provide more time for extended study of the subject. We teachers will, in turn, be the party's active assistants in the communist training of the younger generation."

V. I. Berbentsev, director of the Isfara Interschool Industrial-Training Center, shared his experience of work on labor training. "Seniors of both urban and rural schools are studying in our industrial-training center," he said. "The instruction profile was determined by the gorispolkom. For this reason the center mainly trains workers of only those occupations of which the rayon's enterprises and farms are in acute need. Some 1,246 seniors annually master the specialties of tractor driver, lathe hand, arc welder, radio expert, machine-milking expert and many others. Engineers, mechanics and labor veterans are the boys' tutors. They include milker Sufro Bokiyeva, hero of socialist labor, and others. The illumination engineering plant and the canning combine are good patrons of the center. For example, in the past school year the industrial-training center's young assembler-fitters manufactured in the illumination engineering plant's shops over 10,000 lamps for the Olympic facilities of Moscow and Leningrad. However, not all enterprises approach the schoolchildren's occupational education with the proper attention. These include the Ferroconcrete Structures Plant 5 and the Leninabad Construction Trust, which have still not installed the schoolchildren's industrial shops and have not sent them qualified experts. There are also shortcomings in industrial-training centers' provision with equipment. Our available machine tools are obsolescent and obsolete. This is a clear lack of appreciation of the significance for the republic's economy of the training centers, which are called on to train thousands of young workers."

The conferees greeted the speech by A. Sh. Shodiyeva, head of the kindergarten of Vakhshskiy Rayon's "Kommunizm" Kolkhoz, with interest.

"The preschool establishment is a unique preparatory class, and for this reason it is so important not only to inculcate in the young ones right in the kindergarten a love of learning but also to mold in them such qualities as love of the motherland, a sense of collectivism and diligence. The work of the collective of our instructors is subordinated to this goal. And we encounter great assistance and support here on the part of the kolkhoz party organization and board. The problems of preschool education are regularly raised at the farm's board meetings. The kolkhoz provides the



kindergarten with implements and equipment and helps in the maintenance of the building." A. Sh. Shodiyeva dwelt in detail on questions of the training of rural preschool establishment instructor personnel and also on the need to switch seasonal kindergarten and creches to all-year-round operation. The positive outcome of these questions will depend on the degree of interest shown both by the republic's public education authorities and the managers of the kolkhozes and soykhozes on whose territory the preschool establishments are located.

The conferees derived much of value from the speech by I. S. Pokrovskiy, director of Kumsangirskiy Rayon's School No 2, who described the school's efficient cooperation with the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin.

"I participated in the regeneration of the Vakhshskaya Valley, the 50th anniversary of whose development we commemorated this year. At that time this was an uninhabited sun-scorched region. But then by the will of the party and the command of the heart came Soviet people. And the age-old virgin land came to life. Rich harvests of cotton and other agricultural crops are now cultivated here. Dozens of modern settlements have been built.

"Public education in the valley is also being developed. Whereas in the 1930's it was mainly adobe-type and nomad-tent schools here with a small number of pupils, now in our rayon alone there are about 40 general education schools, where more than 15,000 children are being taught. Public education is the common concern of both the teachers and the workers of the fields. An example of this is the efficient, friendly mutual relations between our school and the board and party organization of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin. The farm helps the school in the provision of its physical plant and is concerned for the teachers' everyday life. All the schools located on the farm's territory are surrounded by concern and attention. The kolkhoz recently built a school building for 640 pupils. The construction of yet another model high school for 980 children is being completed.

"One of the problems of the rural school is its remoteness. The kolkhoz has resolved this problem also. Children from the remote sections are taken to the lessons by seven specially equipped vehicles and two buses. Questions of the boys' occupational education are also being successfully solved in conjunction with the board and the party organization. There are seven student production brigades in the rayon. An interschool industrial-training center has been created where the seniors are instructed in five specialties. A large number of woodwork and metalwork shops and over 20 vocational-guidance methodological centers have been installed in the schools. Considerable credit is due the kolkhoz in all this.

"This concern is repaid a hundredfold. Every year hundreds of graduates remain on their native farm, reinforcing the machine operator and stock-breeder personnel."

"In order to teach children how to comprehend the principles of mathematics and physics it is essential to improve extracurricular lessons," I. Kh.

Khalifayev, teacher of mathematics of Voseyskiy Rayon's School No 11, who addressed the conference, emphasized. "Physico-mathematical conferences, question-and-answer evenings and school olympiads should play a considerable part here. Our school has achieved certain successes in this area. The number of students rated 'good' and 'excellent' has increased. More graduates from our school have begun to enter the mathematics faculties of the republic's and country's VUZ's. At the same time there has long been a need for the opening in the republic of a special physico-mathematical school per the experience of the country's biggest cities. A shortage of mathematics and physics teachers is a problem of no less importance.

"All these questions should be at the center of the attention not only of the public education authorities but also the republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Tajik Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences."

Great attention was accorded the speech by USSR Education Minister M. A. Prokof'yev, who said:

"In preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress we are naturally turning our attention to the educational sphere also. We are all clearly aware that the country's future is growing in the school and kindergarten. And the motherland's successes in the movement toward communism will depend on how the young generation is raised.

"The educational system of the USSR as a whole and of your republic in particular has scored definite successes in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

"In these years almost 24 million adolescents have completed their education in 7-year schools. More than 20 million young men and women have received secondary education in day and evening schools. The quality of the tuition and training of the youth has risen. The physical plant has been reinforced. Hundreds of thousands of teachers trained in teacher-training institutes and universities have joined the education system, and their educational level has risen. Currently more than 90 percent of the teachers of the majority of school subjects has higher education.

"The 3 million-strong army of Soviet education workers is working selflessly to implement the party decisions and has scored certain successes, but understands that the sphere of education, training and instruction cannot stand still. It must be constantly developed and enriched and always correspond most fully to the demands of the time.

"Permit me to touch on certain problems of the development of education.

"I would first of all like to express certain views on the policy of the development of a unified public education system, as ensues from the works of V. I. Lenin and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

"The new USFR Constitution interprets the problem of educational establishments as a unified public education system insuring the general educational and vocational preparation of the citizens which serves the communist training and spiritual and physical development of the youth and prepares it for labor and public activity.

"The preschool establishments are its first element, the general education school constitutes the second element and, finally, the vocational and special educational institutions represent its third element.

"In the current year of 1980 some 2.4 million children of the age of 6 started school after having passed through the first element of this unified system. Let us also take account of the 500,000 children 6 years of age being taught in preparatory classes. Thus these children constitute more than 65 percent of those admitted to the first grade. We will evidently succeed in the 11th Five-Year Plan in solving the problem of completely extending the first element of the unified system to all children. The very important problem arises of maximum use of the preschool establishments not only for the cultivation of certain habits in behavior and the self-organization of work essential in school but also the mastery of certain of the simplest instructional material in language, arithmetic and nature study. Work is being done on the corresponding methods material. We have to believe that it will soon appear. It is necessary to prepare the instructors of the preschool establishments to perform functions which are new to them to a certain extent.

"The general education school precedes the third element--instruction in a vocational or special educational institution.

"Currently approximately 70 percent of the generation of adolescents enters vocational-technical schools, *tekhnikums* or VUZ's directly after having obtained a general (complete or incomplete secondary) education. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan this percentage will evidently have risen to almost 90. The ideal system of introducing young generations of workers to life will have been implemented in practice.

"The role of the subjects linking the second and third elements is increasing sharply for the school, particularly under the conditions of compulsory secondary education. Both theoretical and practical disciplines must prepare the student for the normal transition to the stage of vocational or special instruction. A well-organized vocational-guidance system is primarily necessary for this. But we can hardly conceive of the possibility of conducting vocational guidance merely in the abstract; it is obvious that its success will depend on the organization of occupational education and on the adolescent's participation in socially useful, productive work. All this requires a well-considered plan of the schoolchildren's occupational education. Practice has disclosed a number of forms of such education: in the interschool industrial-training centers and enterprise training shops, in the organization of school production brigades and others.

"The triad of maternal school, polytechnical labor general education school and vocational or special educational institution is the basis of the unified public education system. The more youth traverses this ideal path, the better for the country. Completing the creation of the ideal unified system is just about our most important task. Another problem which I would like to touch on is the continuous increase in the ideological-educational function of the school and, consequently, of each teacher.

"There is undoubtedly paramount significance in a further improvement in the schoolchildren's political education. A cognition of the laws of social development and a profound understanding of the fact that human society develops not spontaneously but by virtue of the laws inherent in it is of primary importance in studying the fundamentals of science. A person who has recognized the inevitability of the replacement of capitalist society by socialism and communism has a clear sight of the goal of struggle and labor which the social forces aspire to achieve and, understanding this, finds his place in society more easily.

"To have a profound understanding of the past in its main, determining effects, to see the logical development of events skillfully directed by the party in close connection with objective historical processes and to cultivate, as we now say, an active position in life--this is to what we will aspire in teaching the youth the fundamentals of political knowledge.

"The schoolchildren's energetic public activity is inestimable. The adolescents' moral education is effected most successfully in a good collective, in which the children themselves effectively influence one another. The organization of varied, diverse emotionally suffused activity in such a collective determines success. Controlling it is not easy. Intelligent pedagogical leadership on the part of the seniors must unfailingly be subtly combined with the development of the independent activity of the boys themselves.

"Mistakes in the leadership of these adolescents by the collectives are usually connected with an underestimation of the boys' capabilities and overcautiousness. The truth that without having warmed one's hands at the fire, one does not learn what heat is lost sight of here. Might one burn oneself here? It happens. But this is still less dangerous than a hothouse upbringing leading to the formation of docile, unenterprising and weak-willed executors.

"The school's educative role is valued highly in our society. But it would be wrong not to see our omissions. The rule that the Soviet schoolchild is the most well-bred and diligent is not observed always and everywhere. A respectful attitude toward one's elders and girls is inculcated from one's early years. But some of our schoolchildren only pay lipservice to this.

"Relying on the school aktiv, we must reach everyone in our educative work, particularly those who, by force of a number of circumstances, require a



particularly attentive attitude. In classroom and extracurricular work it is necessary to persistently explain the significance of the habits of a high standard of behavior incompatible with hooliganism, drunkenness and smoking. The negative phenomena which are observed among the youth from time to time are not characteristic of our society. They are the old phenomena typical of the exploiter society which are dying away, but may as putrid miasmata poison individual people. The antidote to them is a high level of the educative process and a high-minded reaction to any deviation from the standards of the socialist way of life.

"Occupational education is a particularly important element in the youth's upbringing. V. I. Lenin's fundamental instructions on this question are well known. He called twice most noble work the creation of a new discipline of labor and new forms of social relations among people. He believed this to be work of many years and decades and foresaw how a communist attitude toward labor would gradually take shape.

"Soviet people are ardent patriots and revolutionary internationalists. The younger generation is being raised in this spirit. In the teaching process of the school and in the implementation of diverse educative work the education of schoolchildren in a spirit of the ideas of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of our country and the socialist community countries and of support for progressive peoples fighting in the bourgeois countries for a better future is a most important element of the work of the teacher and student collectives.

"In the non-Russian national school the students study historical, literary and geographical material describing the motherland as a whole and, at the same time, they acquire more detailed information about their own people. This is very important. This combination of the general and particular enriches a young person's mind.

"The Soviet school is proud that the students of the national school are conscientiously studying their native language and literature written in the native language. This is an important facet of the education of an internationalist. A person divorced from his national roots risks becoming a cosmopolitan. It is necessary to encourage the desire of students studying in Russian to study the republic's native language.

"At the same time the problem of Russian as the language of inter-nation communication has arisen. The task is to insure sound study thereof on a voluntary basis by all who so desire. It is necessary to improve in every possible way assistance to the teachers and students in mastering the language of Lenin.

"Another, no less important, task consists of methodological improvement of the lessons. This depends on the teacher mastering various procedural methods and their adroit application depending on the concrete conditions taking shape in the classroom. Their general thrust, however, should be



toward galvanizing the student's thinking in every possible way. The teacher leads the pupil through many difficulties, arming him with a wealth of human thought and preparing him for subsequent vigorous activity.

"Finally, a few words about an improvement in the administration of public education, which is acquiring increasing importance. It is not a question of its organizational structure but of the quality of administration. There is justification for the critical views frequently expressed by the teachers to the effect that our administrative bodies, primarily of the rayon level, to a large extent exercise control functions, but afford insufficient assistance in the organization of the instructional process. Even the methodological service (rayon methodological centers, teacher-improvement institutes) spends a large part of its energy conducting checks and compiling all kinds of reports and references. The result of all this is a certain formalism in work, a stream of paper which prevents actual work and guidance via numerous inquiries in accordance with an extremely complicated stereotyped pattern.

"Attention has repeatedly been drawn to the need for a strengthening of pedagogical leadership. The school director is the principal and irreplaceable figure here. His main duty is the organization of the work of the school's cohesive teaching collective. This is the sphere of the art of applying general regularities to specific phenomena of life.

"The party teaches us to view the result of our work from the standpoint of the ultimate goal being accomplished. Our ultimate goal is raising the younger generation in a spirit of the ideals of a society building communism.

"The high standard of leadership of the system consists primarily in a profound pedagogical analysis of the merits and shortcomings of the work of individual schoolteachers and in assistance to them. The school's main task is to provide the schoolchildren with knowledge and cultivate ability, a creative approach and persistence in reaching the goal. The teaching collectives of the schools and other educational establishments will work on accomplishing it."

G. B. Bobosadiqov, secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, summarized the results of the conference in her speech.

The conference adopted an appeal to all school teachers and leaders, industrial-training experts and the public of the republic to multiply their contribution to the further improvement of public education.

The conferees sent a letter of greetings to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The conference was guided by the mobilization of all forces for the fulfillment of party decisions concerning the school.

Exhibitions of children's items produced by the republic's light and local industry enterprises and also of the work of members of the republic Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the boys and girls of preschool establishments of Dushanbe were opened in the foyer of the republic House of Political Education. Young naturalists are exhibiting specimens of cotton plants, grain crops, fruit, grapes and flowers which they have cultivated in the schools' experimental plots.

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REGIONAL

# STUDY PREPARES WAY FOR BELORUSSIAN-SOUTH SLAVIC LINGUISTIC SYMPOSIUM

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 19 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: "Fruits of Mutual Search"]

[Text] Linguists of the republic have searched for the origin of many Belorussian words in Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian and other languages. At the BSSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Linguistics, an end has been brought to a many-year study of typological problems of the South Slavic languages, which has helped determine the original meaning and sound of various words and reveal their path from common slavic to the independent Belorussian language. According to specialists, this work, which was conducted within a framework of cooperation between scholars of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, has written several new pages in general slavic linguistics.

The good experience of mutual research by scholarly collectives of socialist nations will continue into the future five-year period. Linguists have already begun to prepare for the Belorussian-South Slavic Symposium, which will take place in Minsk. Scholars from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and other countries will be invited to participate in it. They will offer help to one another in the preparation of a section of the common slavic linguistic atlas.

Recently, the president of the BSSR Academy of Sciences, Hero of Socialist Labor M.A. Barysevich, arrived in Slovenia at the invitation of the government of this Yugoslav republic. During meetings with the republic's leaders and with colleagues of research collectives, mutual interest was expressed in widening the creative cooperation of scholars in fields such as nuclear energy, the physical and technical sciences, history and literature studies, and technical cybernetics. Preliminary agreement has been reached on exchanging post-graduate students and specialists; on working out common themes in the history of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples; and in the publication of mutual scientific works.

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## REGIONAL

### WINTER PREPARATIONS INADEQUATE AT MANY UKRAINIAN ENTERPRISES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing for Winter"]

[Text] Tempus fugit. The end of July is a crucial period in preparing for the cold season. It was stressed at a recent meeting of the republic party aktiv that it is already essential to set about creating, as necessary, the essential reserves of fuel, raw material and materials at all enterprises, and particularly at power stations, metallurgical plants and municipal and everyday services enterprises; and to take the trouble to repair production premises, dormitory facilities, dining halls, schools, hospitals and kindergartens.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decree "On Providing the National Economy and the Population with Fuel, Electricity and Thermal Power during the Fall and Winter Period of 1980-1981." For the successful implementation of the program of actions envisaged by this government decree, precise work is needed, primarily by the fuel extraction sectors and enterprises. Petroleum workers, miners and workers in the gas industry must completely fulfill all tasks and build up the planned fuel reserves.

It must be said that far from all mines, workings and quarries are coping with plans for fuel extraction. Among those lagging behind are a number of coal enterprises in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast and Donetskaya Oblast. Over the last 5 years annual extraction of fuel has been falling off in the Aleksandriysky drilling and coal mining basin.

The reliability of work in the industry depends largely on precise regularity in transportation. Through the fault of the railroad workers, however, quite a lot of coal, shale, fuel oil and timber is not reaching clients in good time. Today our industry brings serious charges against the workers on the railroad main lines. Hundreds, thousands of freight cars with fuel are stuck at stations because of violations of the movements schedules and the poor organization of loading and unloading work.

In the above-mentioned USSR Council of Ministers decree note was made of the need to use fuel and energy resources economically in all sectors of

economic activity and in the household sphere. In our republic many labor collectives have gained valuable work experience in this direction. For example, at the Donetsk Metallurgical Plant (Imeni Lenin), each year virtually the entire collective is involved in preparing measures to save electric power, coke and heat. A special commission made up of representatives of the party and public organizations and innovators has been set up here, and it strictly monitors plan fulfillment for the use of energy resources. Miners at the leading "Kommunist Mine" in the Donbass have become a reliable covering detachment against losses of coal during extraction and transportation.

There is potential for saving everywhere. Unfortunately, it is not being used everywhere with the necessary consistency or purposefulness. At some enterprises of the ferrous metallurgy, chemical, light and food industries large losses of coal and electric power are permitted because of nonobservance of optimum operating conditions, the use of obsolete equipment and underloading of equipment.

Reliable preparation for stable work in the coming winter period depends directly on the results of the activity both of energy and transportation organizations and of housing and maintenance and repair organizations and the road services, and on public services and amenities. As a rule, faults and blunders in their work exert a negative effect on services for the workers and, in the final analysis, on labor productivity in the national economy and people's attitudes. Practice of bygone years has provided much confirmation of this. Party, soviet and economic organs are therefore called upon to consider carefully the entire complex of matters connected with preparation for the winter.

Special attention should now be given to the condition of housing. Local soviets of working peoples deputies and enterprise leaders should improve housing operations and rapidly make high-quality repairs to houses, service building and engineering communications.

Housing in Makeyevka is well maintained, and it covers an area of almost 5 million square meters. Industrial enterprises give much help to the residents of the microrayons in repair work and maintaining model order in public buildings and on the streets. The same can be said of Zhdanov, Artemovsk and many other cities.

But the leaders of the Sverdlovantratsit, Voroshilovgradugol and Voroshilovgradteplovoy Production Associations and the Voroshilovgradgorstroy Trust do not particularly overburden themselves with concern for maintaining the workers' housing in the condition it should be. The cold is just around the corner, but in the Voroshilovgrad area by the start of July only 18 percent of the boilers, 11 percent of the central heating systems and 12 percent of the heating networks had been serviced.



Where this has not yet been done, there should be discussion of the results from last winter and of the tasks for preparing for this one. A broad range of measures should be envisaged whose immediate fulfillment should promote improvement in all links of city management and create for people favorable conditions for highly productive labor as well as good domestic and leisure conditions. Deputies, peoples controllers, trade-union activists and members of housing and everyday-services committees should give all possible aid in this.

Winter is a hard taskmaster. It reveals precisely who has systematically prepared for the cold and who has not. To meet it fully equipped means to create the necessary preconditions for successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the counterplans in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is why preparation for the fall and winter period should now become a paramount task for economic leaders, party organizations and all ministries, enterprises and departments.

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## REGIONAL

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT REPORT ON BUILDER-CLIENT CONFLICTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by L. Grigoreva, special correspondent: "Portrait of a Client"]

[Text] Usually, all sins and blunders in capital construction are blamed on the builders and extremely rarely on their business partners--the clients. With such a posing of the question, it would seem that we could count on, if not a favorable, at least a lively reaction from building contractors who desire aid but who are prepared at the same time to listen to long complaints against clients. This time, however, everything turned out differently.

"Do you want to embroil us with the client? That does not suit us," weightily uttered the builders.

And so a purely economic problem has taken on a moral kind of aspect. This aspect may be far-fetched, but it must be taken into account inasmuch as everywhere it thrusts its way into the economic viewpoint of the builders. And so what kind of portrait of a client presents itself from the builders' viewpoint?

The inventory. Every ministry, trust, and construction administration has one--this list of new projects to be started. And not just in a single variant but with precise specifications as to the status in January, then for April, and perhaps even further on to the end of the year. These specifications precisely define the following: who the client is, the cost of the project, whether it has written plans and estimates, in part or in full.

Let's say it straight out: in 1980 these lists have become extremely "good-looking," i. e., the inventory was sharply reduced in comparison with previous years. In the department of construction industry and contractual operations of the republic's Gosplan they asserted the following: "This year the number of start-up projects has been cut down to one-fourth, and accordingly there has been a doubling of the investments in those construction projects which are already under way. The plan for construction starts looks cleaner than ever before, but today it is also difficult to overcome the client's psychological barrier: to occupy in the title list

(list of new construction projects) greater space than the actual possibilities permit."

In the first place, Gosplan and Stroybank must struggle against the clients' excessive appetites. In particular, in order to put a stop to the overextension of construction funds throughout a number of the republic's ministries and departments, a strict selection was undertaken. Thus, 18 newly begun projects were excluded from the Ministry of Agriculture's plan and 15 which had already gotten under way earlier were suspended. Similar measures have been adopted with regard to the Ministries of Culture and Health, the Yerevan Gorispolkom, and other clients.

The policy of attempting to drag into the title lists as many construction projects as possible, whether or not they have any actual base under them, is characteristic for a great many ministries and departments, both at the republic and the All-Union levels, both for large-scale construction projects and small-scale ones. Of course, it is very gratifying that we now have a better regulated plan for start-up projects. The merit here, however, does not at all belong to the clients; it was worked out operationally by the directorial and control organs. As to the clients, let's have a look at the list of start-ups for the republic's Ministry of Rural Construction. To be more exact, that list of start-up projects including in the plan of contract operations for 1980 for which the contractors do not have written plans and estimates.

The initial list (September 1979) was representative of 25 clients, and its list of projects fitted into seven pages. The January list was already down to three and a half pages; it had eight clients and 33 projects. Moreover, the annual volume of construction and installation work on projects which still had no written plans or estimates was equal to an amount worth 2,684,000 rubles. On 1 April this list was again made more precise and could gladden the heart still more: written plans and estimates were only lacking for projects worth some 396,000 rubles.

Perhaps we should be filled with enthusiasm and exultant because last year in this same month of April among similar "debtors" the Ministry of Rural Construction had 13 clients at a sum-total of more than two million rubles. We repeat, we could be exultant if the question were only limited to start-up projects. But what shall be done with the older ones in the same situation?! And even with the ones which have just gotten under way!

The Oktember'yanskiy Cannery of the Ministry of the Food Industry: this is the third year now that a large refrigeration unit has been under construction here, and it is scheduled to be put into service during the fourth quarter of this year. However, the builders have not been able to develop the area because it is clogged up with waste packing material.

The Kamo School in a village of the Karnir Rayon is scheduled to be turned over for operation in September of this year. The school consists of three

wings, but it is impossible to build the third one because the rayispolkom has not yet solved the problem of development. Also in the same situation is a school in the rayon center with 1,176 places. It must be turned over by September, but the municipal water main runs under one of the wings, and its transfer has been delayed. A new indoor market is being constructed on the area of the old bazaar, but again the work rate has hit up against the problem of development. Haven't similar delays become common among the clients of the Kamo Rayon?

There are also analogous examples from other rayons. In Artik House No. 39 is being built with a total area of 1,323 square meters. It was to have been turned over to its new inhabitants last year, but the house still stands under lock and key, since the client--the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services and the ispolkom of the municipal council have not yet resolved the problems of water supply, sewerage, and electric power supply. In Spitak construction of a five-story house is being delayed due to development problems. In Martun' the second wing of the "Aygorg" Rug Combine is being "hung up" by the client--the Ministry of Light Industry.

This matter does not lack for examples. And not only with regard to the Ministry of Rural Construction. The same such "complications" also occur with clients of the republic's Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Main Administration of Installation and Special Construction Operations. "Sick contacts," as a rule, are the cause of this delay of written plans and estimates, the non-development of the area, the lack of guarantees of equipment, or a delay in the payment for a project which has been completed and turned over. And the following summary is unanimous: the service of the client is the worst of all supplied along the line of ministries--trade, food industry, procurements.

Delay. A word which is encountered with particular frequency in the lexicon of builders. A delay in the written plans and estimates brings about a shortage of time necessary for the builders to study the plans. Sometimes the matter reaches the following odd state of affairs: the plans are examined hastily in one day, and then during the construction process foul-ups in coordination and mistakes begin to emerge. A shortage of time grows into a shortage of materials and financing: funds are expended and equipment is utilized which must be changed.

A glaring example of this is the construction of a bentonite plant in Idzhevan. Its introduction into operation in 1979 was disrupted because of the fact that the start-up minisum was not correctly compiled. Not included immediately in the title list was the packing shop, meeting the requirements for shipping the output, either in bags or in tanks. The designers had provided for different equipment, but the builders and fitters were "on fire" with the plan. The Ministry of Industrial Construction had not guaranteed the on-schedule introduction of the areas, but the "Armanotazhspetsstroy" was waiting for an operations front in order to carry out the installation at a rush pace.



The hardest lot frequently falls to the sub-contractors, for they are connected with the delivery of equipment, which most often arrives late. There are justifiable complaints by the rigging specialists about the fact that with regard to the technology of rigging a reduction of the time periods by 10--15 percent is allowed but not by half, as is frequently required by circumstances and the feverish haste of the start-up period. All this has a direct effect on quality.

The specialists of the "Armmontashpetsstroy," connected with the republic's largest new construction projects, have long recommended themselves as reliable, skillful partners. Almost every large-scale construction project has been completed by them. But just as often they have had to suffer because of the client's fault. And of such a major one as the "Nayrit" NPO (Scientific Production Association), where from year to year they postpone the deadlines for turning over projects still in the plan. And on a somewhat lesser scale--the Tumanyanskiy Heat-Refractory Materials Plant, where the introduction was planned for 1979 but then was cancelled altogether, though the fitters had already spent the funds.

The faulty practice of changing the plans during the course of construction and assembly leads to a considerable overexpenditure of funds and, in particular, that of metal by the fitters. Some 250--300 tons of metal every year turns out to be substandard; it piles up at every plant where assembly operations have taken place. The management of the Main Administration for Assembly and Special Construction Operations was compelled to issue an order to the effect that in ventilation and other operations, in case of changes in the initial plan, metal would not be allocated again. However, this justifiable measure has caused scoldings and numerous complaints on part of clients.

With such a "hunger" for metal which is experienced by construction projects for some reason there has been created a situation of a one-sided concern for economizing on metal. Why should only fitters be concerned about this? What about the client!? The position of every client amounts to the following: to acquire "his own," to introduce his own project as early and in as good shape as possible, even though it may be at the expense of extra outlays. Economizing on metal--well, that's just something for the state as a whole to worry about, and for him it is secondary. Alas, such an approach is a brushstroke of no small importance to the portrait.

Practical experience in installing equipment is multifaceted. At times a client, in order to guarantee himself for the future, attempts to finish knocking together the equipment ahead of time, assigning unrealistic deadlines for its introduction. And then it does not provide the planned yield, while in the worst case (and such things do happen) it hammers and pulls itself apart ahead of time.

The question of a lack of balance is a two-edged sword. For here we may be talking not only about deadlines but also about a lack of balance in the

workload. Let's go back to the beginning of this article and recall the words "sensily" uttered by the builders: "You want to embroil us with the clients!" But at times isn't the very poorly thought-out policy of the builders--to get as much as possible into the plan--itself conducive to these "embroilings?" We have spoken about the client's "greed," his striving to get into the title. But this same "greed" is frequently demonstrated by the builders as well....

Naturally, the higher the plan and the workload, the better. It is important for the state, sound for the construction organization, and advantageous for the clients. But with all this, the main thing is how realistic the plans and the workload are.

In carrying out the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Armenian Republic Office of USSR Stroybank conducted an analysis of the balanced quality of the plan for capital construction for 1980 with the capacities of certain construction and installation organizations, in particular, with regard to the "Yerkhimstroy" Trust of the Ministry of Industrial Construction. This analysis explained the reasons for the decline in the activity of the once progressive construction subdivision. In comparison with 1979, there was an 11.4 percent decline in the completion of the amount of contracting operations. A particularly low level of plan fulfillment was observed with regard to projects of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry--60.7 percent. The dynamics of the reduction in the volume of completed work, both with regard to general contracting and by their own efforts, are estimated to be in millions of rubles throughout the trust for the period of the five-year plan. The "reduction" was accomplished logically: in 1979 (for the first time in recent years) the trust did not fulfill its plan.

The reasons? There are many of them, and not only the clients are at fault. A low level of labor organization, an unsatisfactory rhythm of supply, an imbalance between the plan and the material and technical resources allocated. In April the initial plan was increased, but the trust was operating within the same resource allotments. The lack of delivery of certain written plans and estimates had an adverse effect. During the course of the year the trust received a large amount of changed working drawings with respect to the "Nairit" NPO, the "Polivinilatastat" Plant, and other projects, which led to repeated work. By the beginning of the year areas worth 2.5 million rubles were not developed, five projects were not furnished with equipment and special materials, and part of the cable output could not be furnished to the "Nairit" NPO prior to the end of the year.

In their turn, the builders were not able to guarantee complete readiness for operations either: they were responsible for poor conditions with regard to transportation and construction machinery. Of the trust's 140 trucks, 90 had already completed double and more their mileage norms, and most of them were subject to be taken off the registration. And 30 percent of the construction machinery had also become obsolete.

And so who was deceiving whom? Who did not wittingly guess that the plan would not be realized? Furthermore, we must ponder the question: at the expense of what was there envisioned an increase of contracting work with regard to the trust during the present year, as compared with the plan for the preceding year? An absolutely unrealistic percentage of increase was envisioned, and only after the intervention of the Stroybank division were the figures corrected. Stroybank proposed that the ministry exclude from the trust's workload projects to be started anew in order to assure progress on those which have just been started and those which are already underway.

The trouble is not that someone from the sidelines may "embroil" the builders and the clients. The trouble is that they themselves are inclined to overlook all of each other's mutual operating problems. Never mind that we are having some angry words amongst ourselves or delays in the deadlines for development; when brought face-to-face with the controlling organs, it is better to keep quiet. Perhaps the client in his turn will also keep quiet when some of the builder's project are brought to people's attention with elements which are unfinished and of not-too-good a quality. The principle: "let's keep it all in the family" is firmly in effect. And only when things have reached the limit, as happened with the "Yerkhimstroy," did the flaws, miscalculations, and violations begin to emerge.

The portrait of the client, as in a mirror, is clearly reflected in the activities of the builders. If the client is negligent, things are bad with the builders. Mirrors don't lie....

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## REGIONAL

### PROBLEMS PERSIST IN CLOSING BELORUSSIAN 'FUTURELESS' VILLAGES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "From Experiment to Practice"]

[Text] Novopoleskiy (Soligorskiy Rayon), 15. Today at the center of the State Farm "Novoye Poles'ye" imeni 60th Anniversary of Great October, the final plenum of the directorate of the BSSR Union of Architects completed its work. Its participants discussed the Union's task concerning the reconstruction of villages in light of the decisions of the July (1978) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

It was noted at the plenum that significant work has been done by the republic's architects in transforming country villages into contemporary population points with a high level of improvements and cultural and living services for their inhabitants. To a great extent this has been facilitated by the Decree of the CPB Central Committee and the BSSR Council of Ministers "On Comprehensive Experimental-Model Construction on the Republic's State and Collective Farms." Now that the first step in the experiment has been completed, one can say with certainty that it was successful. Experience gained in building separate settlements has been successfully inculcated in the mass reconstruction of villages, and this is giving good results. The work of Belorussian architects and designers is distinguished by the constantly growing number of awards given by the USSR Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy. At the latest round of the All-Union Competition-Review for the Best Construction and Building Improvements at State and Collective Farm Settlements, 50 of their population points received awards.

At the same time, resettlement from small villages which have lost their economic significance to larger economic centers is proceeding slowly. Inadequate attention is being paid to the organization of services for the village population, especially for inhabitants of "futureless" [neperspektivnyy] villages; planning and construction at many sites does not adequately take into consideration local conditions and specific rural living customs; compositional requirements are not always fulfilled; architectural problems of buildings for agricultural production and orderly use of territory are ignored. Not all possibilities have been exhausted for improving the quality of space-area planning decisions and lowering the estimated costs of construction.

The plenum speaker--member of the presidium of the directorate of the BSSR Union of Architects V.N. Yemel'yanov--spoke concerning this, as well as did scientific workers, architects, engineers, and the heads of the design institutes "BelNIlgiprosel'stroy" and "Belkolkhozproyekt," who stepped forth with announcements.

The participants of the plenum directed the attention of all Belorussian architects to a worthy meeting of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Belorussian CP.

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## REGIONAL

### INSTANCES OF MEAT-PRODUCT THEFT IN LATVIA

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Ya. Dzenitis, procurator of the Latvian SSR, state councillor of justice, 2nd class: "Answer to the Law"]

[Text] This invoice was not filed with the case papers. It lay on the inspector's desk. This document, formulated in accordance with all the chancellery rules, testified to the fact that the Stuchkinskiy Reinforced Concrete-Products Plant had shipped to the client 4,655 cubic meters of crushed stone, valued at more than 20,000 rubles. The signature of the enterprise's director, L. Dedel', was also in its proper place. And it would seem that everything was in order, if it were not for one factor, which was very essential from the viewpoint of the investigation. Neither on the day when the invoice was registered nor on the following days did trucks loaded with crushed stone drive out of the plant gates. That's how easy it was, with one stroke of the pen, to fulfill the production plan at this enterprise. This same director's handwriting was verified on an order which provided for the payment of an unmerited bonus.

The People's Court of the Stuchkinskiy Rayon tried the criminal case of the registration in the state accounts which was committed by the director of the reinforced-concrete products plant, L. Dedel'. The sentence was deprivation of liberty for a term of four years and confiscation of property.

The crime had been revealed, and the guilty party was punished. But let's think about how similar such malfeasances come about. It will hardly do to attribute their appearance solely to the moral instability of an individual official. The root of this evil lies in the absence of a system of strict, universal controls, in an easy-going attitude towards manifestations of mismanagement on the part of all those who have the duty of guarding the state interests.

It should be noted that with the publication of the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on the problems of further improving ideological and political-training work, perfecting planning and the economic mechanism, and strengthening labor discipline, the struggle to safeguard socialist

property and to prevent instances of mismanagement began to be conducted more actively and purposefully in our republic. Under the guidance of the Party organs at many enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhoses effective measures have been adopted to strengthen plan, financial, and labor discipline, as well as to curtail unproductive losses.

And, nevertheless, activity along these lines must be stepped up and improved. At the conference of the aktiv of administrative organs which was held in Riga in April the speakers noted that the republic had not yet adopted all the necessary measures for intensifying the struggle against thefts, shortages, spoilage of valuable materials, juggling of the accounts, and other violations of state discipline.

Unfortunately, we can cite quite a few more examples of how irresponsibly, and at times simply criminally, state funds are being squandered.

Serious deficiencies in setting up the accounts and internal controls have led to a major shortage of meat at the Liyepaya Association of the meat industry. And the following is a characteristic result of a lack of controls: there has been a noticeable growth here in the number of workers who have been detected stealing meat products.

At present the procuracy is investigating a case of mass death of chicks at the "Uzvara" Kolkhoz in the Kuldigskiy Rayon. The reason for their deaths is incorrect feeding. The material losses inflicted on this kolkhoz, in round figures, exceeds 10,000 rubles. Mismanagement is expensive.

Similar instances can and must be averted by a strict and systematic system of controls, encompassing all links of this or any other production facility. To maintain law and order, to reveal violations of socialist legality in a timely manner and to cut them short must be the primary duty of the law-enforcement and control organs.

However, they do not always conduct their work with the maximum degree of efficiency. In the struggle against infringements on socialist property and mismanagement the actions of the organs of the procuracy and internal affairs at times are not active or aggressive in their nature. Delays are permitted to occur in trying individual cases dealing with major shortages and juggling of accounts. There are also deficiencies in the work of the controlling organs. Sometimes inventories and inspections are conducted superficially, the unexpectedness of their conduct is not assured, and documents on the results of these check-ups are badly compiled.

One of the effective ways of increasing efficiency in the work of the law-enforcement and controlling organs is a close, coordinated communication. There is no doubt that improving the quality of inspections and check-ups, the timely transferral of their materials in exposing major shortcomings, malfeasances, and gross violations of state discipline to the investigative organs in connection with an operative and skilled

investigation and then a court case guarantee a just application of the enforcement of the law to those who fail to take the state's interests into consideration or safeguard the people's welfare.

It is completely obvious that to achieve a high yield in the struggle against the plunderers of socialist property is impossible without actively drawing in the broad masses of workers to this important cause. Public controls at enterprises is an effective force which is capable--given the correct organization of the matter, of placing a reliable barrier on the path of dishonor and greed.

Every worker in his own labor group ought to assume the role of a public patrolman and, from the viewpoint of civic interest, actively participate in rooting out noted instances of malfeasance and mismanagement. For it has been proved on more than one occasion that the soil for criminality is prepared primarily by indifference.

At the November 1979 Plenum of our party's Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev put particular emphasis on the need to "react effectively and sharply to manifestations of mismanagement, violations of established plans, regulations, and norms." These words constitute a program of action for all the labor groups in our republic.

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## REGIONAL

### BOOK ON LATVIAN PRO-COMMUNIST PARTISAN ACTIVITIES

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Review by R. Treys, candidate of historical sciences, of the book "Druzha narodov pobedila" (The Friendship of the Peoples Was Victorious) by V. P. Samsons, Izdatel'stvo "Avots," Riga, 1980, 274 pages]

[Text] The name of the author of a book about the joint actions of the Latvian partisans and Soviet scouts in the "Courland Boiler" in 1944--1945, Hero of the Soviet Union Vilis Petrovich Samsons, is well known within our republic as well as far beyond its borders. He was one of the leaders of the partisan movement on the territory of Soviet Latvia which was occupied by the fascists. During the postwar years this war veteran became a scholar and, while occupying the position of chief learned secretary of the Presidium of the republic's Academy of Sciences, has also become a prominent organizer of scholarship.

In his numerous books and articles, speeches, and at meetings with young people V. Samsons passionately propagandizes the military traditions of the Soviet people. The partisan theme is especially close to this veteran of the Great Patriotic War. Here also is the movement of the "forest brethren" in the Revolution of 1905--1907, as well as the actions of the Latvian Red Partisans in the unforgettable year of 1919, the struggle of the people's avengers of Vidzeme and Kurzeme during the period of the Patriotic War, and criticism of the bourgeois falsifiers of the history of the Resistance Movement.

V. Samsons has devoted three books to the struggle of the Kurzeme partisans, and in their time they were published in Latvian and have long become bibliographical rarities. This same problem is also the subject of this scholar's book under review here; it is a new and original work which draws upon new materials, including some from foreign archives.

Running like a red thread through the entire book is the military friendship between the Latvian partisans and the Army scouts during the Great Patriotic War.

First to be created in Kurzeme in May 1944 was the "Bulta" (Arrow) partisan detachment, which was headed up by the scout of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet, Ernest Abolin', and after it--the West Kurzeme detachment of Andrey Matsap, who had arrived in Kurzeme with a group of partisan organizers during the summer of 1943. If from the beginning of combat operations these detachments numbered in their ranks only two or three dozen armed fighters each, by the second half of the summer of 1944 the number of partisans in each of them already exceeded 100 persons.

In speaking about the characteristics of the partisan warfare in the "Courland Boiler," V. Samsons points out that due to a number of circumstances it was carried on without a centralized, over-all leadership, and hence the partisan detachments and groups often came into being on their own. Among the local patriots there were not enough experienced military and political leaders. Under these extremely complex circumstances exceptionally important organizational work was conducted by the scouts who were sent to Kurzeme by the Baltic fronts. They set up connections with partisan groups and members of the underground, who were led by Latvian anti-fascists or former prisoners of war, and they drew them into scouting and diversionary operations. The scout groups carried on an enormous amount of ideological and training work among the participants in the partisan movement, especially among the soldiers who had deserted from the so-called Latvian Legion; they also directed the partisan struggle. Moreover, the scout sections of the Baltic Fleet and fronts rendered aid to the people's avengers in the form of supplying them with weapons and materiel.

The Kurzeme partisans subordinated all their activities to the interests of developing widespread scouting operations, furnishing the Soviet command with important military, political, and economic information. Within the limits of their own strength and opportunities they destroyed the Hitlerites' communications, repulsed numerous punitive expeditions, while endeavoring to secure their own bases and radio stations, as well as to defend their helpers and allies from repressions by the occupation forces.

The book cites specific data concerning the powerful punitive apparatus of the fascists which was operating in Kurzeme during the severe winter of 1944--1945. Not counting the almost 40,000 SS troops, it included the forces of the SD (Sicherheitsdienst) and police with an extensively branched network of spies and provocateurs. In their bloody deeds the fascist executioners were zealously aided by the Latvian police and guards. The monograph cites quite a few facts concerning the unseemly role played by the bourgeois nationalists in the struggle against their own people. However, the German-Latvian punitive forces, despite their cruel treatment of the patriots, could not put a stop to the people's struggle against the occupation forces.

The author of this monograph traces in detail how during the autumn of 1944 the six principal rayons of partisan activity were formed in Kurzeme: the forests in the rayons of Pavilsty--Alsungi--Tsiravy, Pope--Dundagi, as well as the Piltenskiy, Abavskiy, and Kabil'skiy forest massifs and the



Spare--Stende rayon. And in all, V. Samsons has succeeded in establishing about 50 forest massifs where partisan formations were active. In regions where favorable pre-conditions for military and political actions took shape groups joined together in larger partisan detachments, numbering as much as a company or a battalion. Thus appeared the "Bulta," "Sarkana bulta" (Red Arrow), the Ziemezhskiy and Western Kurzeme detachments.

According to this scholar's calculations, as many as a thousand partisans were operating in Kurzeme. Thrown into Western Latvia were approximately 50 scout groups of the staffs of the Baltic fronts and the Baltic Fleet, numbering as many as 500 soldiers and officers. The joint heroic struggle of the partisans and scouts, the dozens of military operations and vivid combat episodes are mentioned on almost every page of this book.

Led by the communists, the partisans and scouts created a widespread anti-fascist underground in Kurzeme's cities and villages. They did not allow the occupation forces to rule over Soviet land without being punished. The widespread unleashing of the partisan movement enabled them to recruit tens of thousands of the territory's local inhabitants into the active fight against the occupation forces. They were guides, informants, and suppliers of the fighters, constituting an unarmed reserve of people's avengers.

In the war's concluding phase some 50 radio stations of the Kurzeme partisans and scouts transmitted extremely valuable information about the "Courland Boiler" to the Soviet command. By their own efforts the partisans inflicted the following serious losses on the Hitlerites: they blew up about 30 military echelons, dozens of bridges and trucks, several warehouses, and they killed hundreds of SS men and Wehrmacht soldiers.

For their courage and heroism about 250 partisans and scouts were awarded military orders and medals. Among them were the Latvians Andrey Stautmanis and Zhanis Kronberg, the Russians Mikhail Strel'nikov and Vladimir Kir'yakov, Ukrainians and Belorussians, Poles and Lithuanians. Fighting alongside of them were also Czechs and Slovaks, French and German anti-fascists. This was truly an international army of fighters against the brown plague. It was cemented together by the Leninist ideas of the friendship between peoples and proletarian internationalism. In this monograph the reader will find the photographs of many heroes and stories about their exploits.

On the threshold of the 40th Anniversary of the restoration of the Soviet regime in Latvia the "Avots" Publishing House has come out with a fine book. It will evoke lively interest among a wide circle of readers.

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